

**SCHURMAN** At Hong Kong on His Homeward Way.

**STEAD** Tells of Ambassador White's Great Speech.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**LADY CURZON** Again in Trouble with Indian Society.

**COL. SMART** Finds New Use for Violet Glass.

## SCHURMAN, BOUND HOME, IS IN CHINA.

President of Philippine Commission Sees Peace Close at Hand.

TROOPS FOR SHOW ONLY

No Necessity in His Opinion for Fighting Outside of the Luzon Districts.

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**HONG KONG, July 8.**—Jacob G. Schurman, president of the Philippine Commission, arrived today on the Bennington for the purpose of holding a consultation with General William H. Taft before returning to Washington.

President Schurman brands as false the stories which have been published of a friction between General Otis and himself. His return to the United States is in accordance with the originally arranged plan which set the date when Mr. Schurman is to submit his report in Washington as August 25.

In Mr. Schurman's opinion there is no necessity for fighting outside of the central districts of Luzon, provided the principal ports are occupied by garrisons.

The American garrison in Suva has successfully maintained order thus far, and keeps on peaceful terms. This order will be the same everywhere as long as the ports are efficiently garrisoned. The natives cannot understand how an unwarmed occupation can be maintained.

Mr. Schurman thinks that we must have troops in the ports if only for show.

The English officials here are very much pleased with Mr. Schurman's grasp of the situation. They believe that he would make a forceful civil governor of the Philippine Islands.

Washington, D. C., July 8.—Dispatches have just been received at the State Department from President Schurman, of the Philippine Commission, giving some account of his journey to the southern islands of the archipelago. He finds the conditions in those islands extremely gratifying. There is a disposition almost everywhere south of Luzon to accept American sovereignty. President Schurman expects to arrive at San Francisco about the 15th of August.

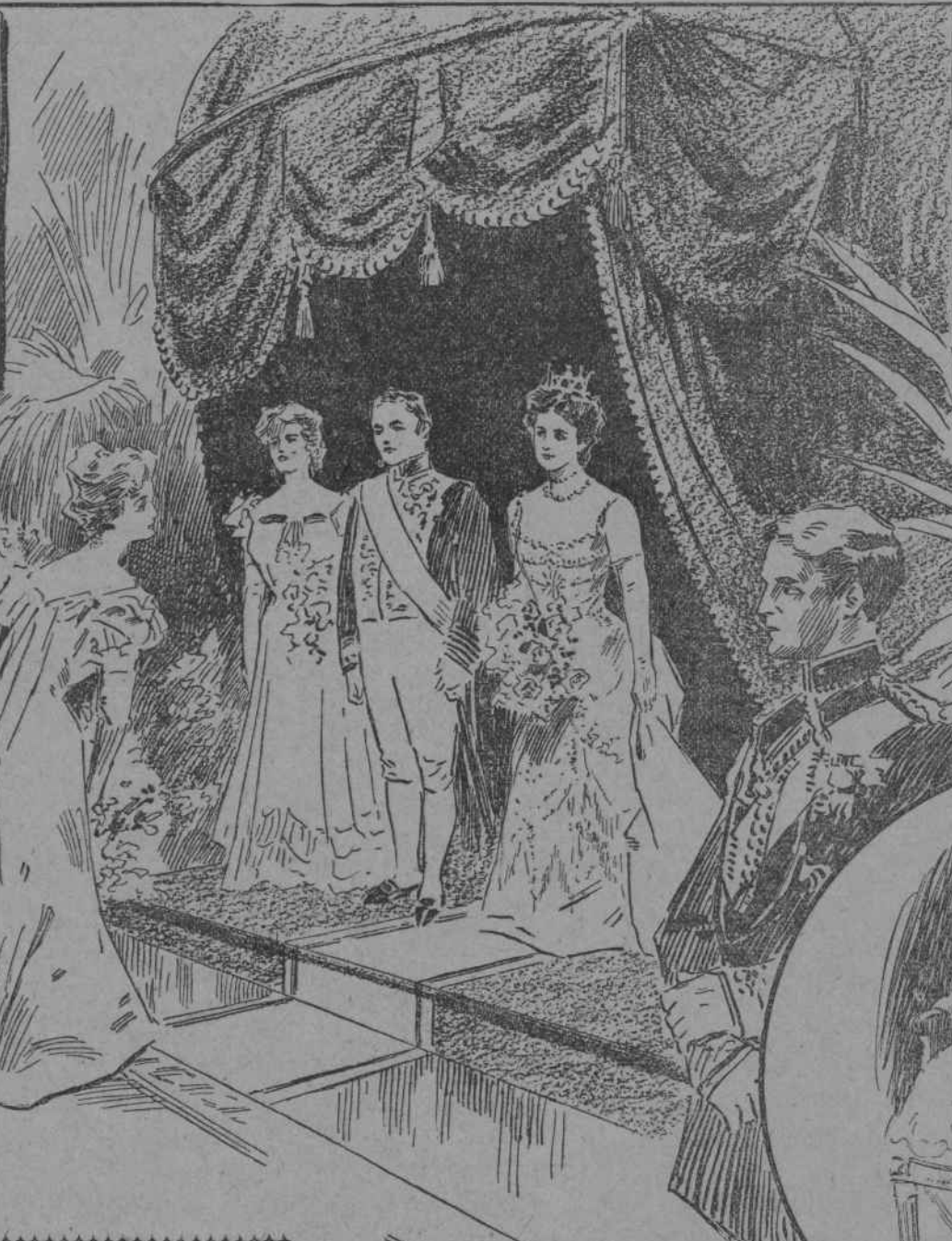
It is felt at the State Department that the Commission has done much to convey to the native Filipinos a proper conception of the purposes of the United States Government, and in that way has suppressed the strength of the insurrection.

General Wheeler sails for Manila from San Francisco on the 20th. He was at the War Department to-day, anxious to get away at the earliest possible moment. He called upon the President to-day and bade him goodbye.

General Otis cables the following: Manila, July 8. Adjutant-General, Washington: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. in relation to the Philippine Islands. I am, in reply, to inform you that I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. in relation to the Philippine Islands. I am, in reply, to inform you that I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. in relation to the Philippine Islands.

**Sir Richard Webster's Old, Old Story.** Paris, July 8.—At today's session of the Arbitration Commission, Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General of Great Britain, presented in support of the British case a chronological review up to the year 1810. He will continue this feature of his argument on Monday.

## SIMLA REBELS AGAINST MRS. LEVI Z. LEITER, OF CHICAGO, THE WOMAN WHO WOULD BE A MOTHER-IN-LAW, WITH ROYAL HONORS, TO THE INDIAN EMPIRE.



THE VICEROY'S ELEPHANT

**Pomp of the Vice Regal Court.** Lord Curzon (the Viceroy), Lady Curzon and her sister, Miss Leiter, of Chicago, receiving at a drawing room at Government House. The noble ladies of Indian society are willing to make obeisance to the Viceroy and also to Lady Curzon, who is by courtesy sometimes called Vicerine, but they object to giving honor and place to Lady Curzon's relatives.

**LONDON, June 8.**—Simla is seriously exercised in its mind over Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, late of Chicago.

Mrs. Leiter is the Viceroy's mother-in-law, and passengers by the last P. & O. boat from India report that she has assumed a mother-in-law attitude toward Indian society, which Indian society finds irksome in the extreme.

They say, these malcontents, that Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter may be in Chicago a most worthy and estimable person, qualified for any social eminence that Chicago may see fit to yield her, but that in Simla, asserting claims to royal recognition as the Viceroy's mother-in-law, she is nothing less than a downright nuisance.

All fashionable India summers at Simla, and owing to the closely woven fabric of this bureaucratic community, with its handful of aristocratic whites clinging together in a hive of dark-skinned aliens, a very small derangement of the threads causes a puckering throughout.

Hence sad stories that the Simla season had been ruined, and that all officialdom and its wife is by the ears. The Mrs. Leiter affair is becoming to the Indian Empire what the Captain Dreyfus affair is to France.

To be sure, the Indian papers ridicule the dispute; but it should be remembered that they are written and edited by hard-working fellows who have neither time nor opportunity to enter seriously into the feelings of those who bow at the shrine of the god Etiquette. Moreover, a careful scrutiny of the Indian press discloses the fact that the weight of ridicule is thrown in the scale against Lord Curzon's mother-in-law and her lively daughters.

One hardly knows whether to take literally the widely published statement that representations are to be made to Queen Victoria on the subject of the Leiter pretensions, and that she is to be asked to curb the wild aspirations of the Chicago ex-dry goods dealer's women folks.

Considering, however, that Her Majesty is a tremendous stickler for form and takes a deep interest in the minutest affairs of her Indian empire, the proposition to seek her arbitration in such a social deadlock is not so far fetched as might appear on the face of it.

The Queen is likely to be deeply interested in the news that the Leiter family, with the beautiful Lady Curzon at its head, has sought to constitute itself into an imitation royal family and to exact homage in equal measure with any reigning house in Europe.

People in Simla, on the other hand, have shown their resolve to accord to Mrs. and the Misses Leiter just such courtesy as they deem the just dues of any respectable visitors, whether from Chicago or elsewhere.

The more philosophical of them laugh away the seriousness of the dispute, with the explanation that Mrs. Leiter and her daughters are so dazzled by the Oriental splendor of Lady Curzon's environment as to have temporarily lost their mental equilibrium, and that their vagaries for the moment should be looked upon with forbearance, like those of an unaccustomed visitor who has had a touch of sunstroke.

## AMERICANS

## AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

## MASTERS

## OF THE EUROPEANS IN THE ARTS OF

## DIPLOMACY.

BY WILLIAM T. STEAD.

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**LONDON, July 8.**—It was an American week.

The celebration of the Fourth of July at Delft was a brilliant success, rendered all the more conspicuous by the fact that it took place in the midst of a dreary rain.

Delft is the seat of the famous blue ware that bears its name. It lies about half an hour by railroad from The Hague, and nearly 400 persons, including most of the leading Peace Conference delegates, assembled at the invitation of Ambassador White and his colleagues to celebrate the 120th anniversary of the independence of America by doing public homage at the tomb of Grotius.

It was a great and somewhat risky experiment to invite the representatives of the monarchies of the Old World to celebrate a Fourth of July by attending in the train of American delegates when they placed the votive offering of the United States Government on the tomb of a persecuted heretic; but "nothing venture, nothing have," and at the close of Independence Day, the American delegation was jubilant with the consciousness of having secured a great triumph of which they felt legitimately proud, both as persons and as patriots.

**A Striking Ceremony.**

The ceremony at Delft was novel and striking in the extreme. It combined the characteristics of a public meeting with those of a religious service. The religion was of a very patriotic character and found expression chiefly in national songs and in the exalted note which was struck by Ambassador White at the close of his eloquent discourse.

It is but seldom that the former president of the Cornell University, author of the modern conflict between science and religion, strays near the borders of the theological realm, but there was one passage at the last in which he trod very close to sacred precincts.

Long before the days of Paley many eminent men discoursed on the evidences of religion to be found in natural theology, but few expected to find evidences of design in international law and fewer still ever expected that Mr. White would be the man to reveal them.

have slowly developed in practice, may also draw inspiration more and more from that power in the universe, not ourselves, which works for righteousness.

**Ambassador White a Spiritist?** But still more surprising was Mr. White's invocation of the shade of William of Orange "the Silent," in order to suggest the possibility of intelligent observation, if not of communication between the other world and this—a spiritist doctrine which Ambassador White was always supposed to have held in special horror. Yet what spiritist could wish for a more definite expression of hope and belief than is to be found in the following passage:

"But if the dead, as we fondly hope, live beyond the grave, if undisturbed by earthly distractions, they are all the more observant of human affairs; if freed from earthly trammels, their view of life in our lower world is illumined by that infinite light which streams from the source of all that is true and beautiful and good, may we not plausibly believe that that mighty and beneficent shade of William of Orange recognized with joy the birth hour of Grotius as that of a compatriot who was to give the Netherlands lasting glory? May not that great and glorious spirit have also looked lovingly upon Grotius as a boy lingering on this spot, where we now stand, and recognized him as one whose work was to go on adding in every age new glory to the nation which the mighty prince of the house of Orange had, by the blessing of God, founded and saved?"

The genius loci must have inspired Mr. White with this lofty language. When he spoke he was standing at the tomb of Grotius, and a few paces from the grave of the Dutch hero, William the Silent.

In his peroration, Mr. White said he seemed to hear a voice bidding the Peace Conference be brave, true and trustful in that power in the universe which works for righteousness. He added:

"Go on in your labor to search out facts and develop principles which shall enable future generations to build more and more broadly, more and more loftily for peace."

**Everybody Was Pleased.**

Baron de Staal said he had never enjoyed any celebration more; such things usually bored him, but this American festival was a treat. Every one felt the same.

The singing by the choir was lovely and the luncheon a great success.

**Correspondence Invited.**

Write for information where to send location to Correspondence Department, Journal's Summer Resort Bureau, No. 259 W. 125th or No. 102 Nassau.

At Scheveningen, in the evening, an American concert was brought to a pleasant close. Sir Julian Paucot was present at Delft, taking hearty part in the commemoration of the declaration of independence. Altogether the Americans were delighted, and Mr. White felt personally that he had enjoyed and made the most of a unique opportunity of a lifetime.

The next day the Prime Minister of Holland, Mr. Pierson, gave a dinner to the American delegates, at which all the Dutch Ministers were present. In acknowledgment of the Delft ceremony Mr. Pierson proposed the health of the American delegates.

Ambassador White responded and proposed the health of the Queen.

At the royal palace at Amsterdam, on Thursday night, the Queen sought out the black-coated Americans amidst the brilliant throng of uniformed guests, resplendent in orders and epaulettes, and thanked them personally in her pretty womanly way for what they had done. Her Majesty told Mr. Hollis that she understood that he had been very earnest and energetic in arranging affairs, and she added:

"I wish to express how grateful I am for the kindness and goodness of the Americans in doing homage to the memory of Grotius."

Mr. Hollis, with the natural courtesy of an American gentleman, replied that it gave him great pleasure to be able in any way to acknowledge the kindness and goodness which they had all received from the Queen and her Ministers ever since they came to Holland.

Her Majesty also addressed Ambassador White, and thanked him graciously for his eloquent discourse. The Queen's mother had read every word of the address to the Queen, and she said:

"We are much touched by such kindness shown by your Government to our little Holland."

**Another Big Hit.**

The Americans also scored cleverly in bringing before the Peace Conference the American doctrine of inviolability of private property at sea.

Great opposition had at first been shown to allowing them an opportunity of airing American ideas on this subject. Thanks, however, to considerable dexterity and no little pressure, Ambassador White was able on Wednesday to bring the subject before the full conference and to secure acceptance of the resolution.

The Arbitration Committee presented its complete project to the Commission on Friday, and by universal consent it is a masterly instrument for maintaining peace and removing friction from the intercourse of nations.

It embodies, with many limitations and provisions, all the proposals that have yet been made for averting appeals to force, with one exception. There are arrangements made for the tender of good offices, for appeals to mediation, for the offer of mediation when it has not been appealed for, for special mediation in which each nation appoints another to serve as its representative, as a second in a duel, for the purpose of composing the quarrel before war breaks out, and for ending it as speedily as possible when it has already begun.

**Commissions of Investigation.**

Then there is a very important section devoted to investigation by national commissions which are designed to be a valuable adjunct to arbitral procedure. These commissions are to be issued for the purpose of clearing up doubtful facts and of ascertaining exactly how things stand, a process which if uniformly adopted in international disputes would in most cases remove many occasions of war.

Then, crowning all, we have arrangements for establishing a permanent court of international arbitration upon a basis broad enough to enable the holding of half a dozen arbitrations at one time, and yet elastic enough to permit almost every conceivable form of arbitration that could be desired by nations in dispute.

There will be a permanent tribunal at The Hague under control of representatives of the signatory powers, and this tribunal will be charged with the duty of settling the whole machinery of arbitration in motion whenever occasion arises for settling disputes by these means.

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## VIOLET GLASSES TO BE PUT TO A TEST.

Supply Will Be Sent Gen. Otis to Detect Filipino's Lairs.

HAVE TWILIGHT EFFECT.

Thus Flashes of Smokeless Powder Can Be Seen by Their Use.

**WASHINGTON, July 8.**—Acting on the discovery of Colonel

Charles Smart, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A., that violet glass will locate the flash of a gun using smokeless powder, General A. R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance of the War Department, has ordered a number of "goggles and binoculars for use in the Philippines."

Colonel Smart has made extensive experiments on colored glass for this purpose at the Army Medical Museum. Speaking of his experiments to-day he said:

"I used glasses of various colors, such as blue, red, green, etc. I had smokeless powder burned so as to produce a flame which I observed with the glasses in turn and none of them gave good results. Finally I tried the violet glass, and through it the flame came out in bold relief."

"It is a very simple experiment, but is capable, of course, of very practical application in the field where the enemy is using smokeless powder."

"The secret of the violet glass is that when levelled at a landscape it produces the immediate effect of twilight. Under such conditions it is easy to observe the flash of a gun at a great distance or at a short distance. This glass will show a flash which would be impossible to see by the naked eye, even at a short distance."

"I think, however, that the best results will always be obtained from the use of a violet cap on a field glass or telescope. The practicability of discovering a means of revealing the flash of a smokeless powder gun was referred to me by the Ordnance Department, and I have nothing to do with the application of it for field service."

"The President, I believe, was interested in the subject and referred it first to the Secretary of War for investigation."

The practical tests of this violet glass in warfare will be made in about six weeks against the Filipinos. The Ordnance Department will send to General Otis a number of caps which can be fitted over field glasses and telescopes and a number of goggles to be used by the men. In the interim further experiments for the perfection of the device will be made at Fort Myer and at Sandy Hook.

**Barn Topped Over on a Crowd.** Tiverton, Ont., July 8.—A man named Donald McKenzie was killed and sixteen others injured while raising a barn on the farm of John Convey, near here, last night. The barn toppled over on the men. James Beggs, Kenneth McLeod and William Johnson were seriously hurt, while the others had broken arms, cuts and bad bruises.

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